

Terms.  
One Year, in Advance, \$3 00  
Six Months, " " " 1 50  
Three Months, " " " 1 00  
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per square for the first, ONE DOLLAR for the second, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion, for any period less than three months. OBITUARIES, TRIBUTES OF RESPECT and all communications which editors please to insert, will be paid for as advertisements.

## J. E. SUARES, SUMTER FURNITURE AND Chair Ware-Rooms



HAS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE, for less than can be obtained in any Southern market, saving both freight and risk of breakage by Railroad. With experience in the branch of business in the City of Charleston, for twenty-five years, and having the advantage of the best Manufacturers, he is offering first class work of which every article is warranted. The stock consists of:  
Sofas, Side Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bureaus, Cottage Suits, Washstands, Extension Tables, Mahogany, Canoe and Wood Boat Sittings, Chairs, Cradles, Trundle Beds, and Cottage Beds, Every style of Looking Glasses and Mirrors, FIVE HUNDRED PAIR WINDOW SHADES just received, together with a lot of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

Main Street, opposite Express Office.  
UP STAIRS:  
J. E. Suares.

Feb 23-44

## NO. 3 GROCERIES.

THE ONLY STRICTLY  
Grocery and Liquor House  
IN TOWN

THE UNDERSIGNED, begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his

NEW AND WELL SELECTED  
STOCK OF  
Heavy and Fancy Groceries

Which he offers low for CASH ONLY.  
All articles warranted as recommended  
Pure Medicinal Liquors kept constantly on hand.

April 13  
J. H. EBERHART.

## MARBLE YARD



THIS undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Sumter and surrounding country that he has just received a SPLENDID LOT OF

Marble,  
and is now prepared to receive and execute orders of all kinds in his line, with neatness and dispatch.

IRON RAILING FURNISHED TO ORDER.  
W. P. SMITH,  
SUMTER, S. C.

## C. T. MASON.



WATCH MAKER  
AND  
JEWELER  
SUMTER, S. C.  
Has just received and keeps always on hand  
New and Beautiful Styles of  
JEWELRY, FINE GLASSES, &c.  
WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY RE-  
PAIRED WITH DISPATCH.

March 31

## O. F. HOYT.

SUCCESSOR TO  
F. HOYT, SUMTER,  
S. C. A.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public of Sumter, and adjoining counties, that he has recently received a choice selection of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S  
Watches,  
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,  
SPECTACLES, &c., &c.,  
His stock embraces all the latest styles, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

Sept 29

ROBERT BROWN,  
Architect, County Surveyor,  
AND  
Mechanical Engineer,  
WILL ATTEND TO ANY BUSINESS EN-  
trusted to him with accuracy and dispatch.  
Refers to FOSTER & FRIENDS.  
Address, Manchester

June 29-3m

L. OTHAIR, LUCK OF ROARING CAMP,  
Caricatures of Literature,  
Old Curiosity Shop,  
Pickwick Papers,  
and all the late publications of the day to be had  
at publisher's prices.

THE SUMTER BOOK STORE.  
July 27

# The Sumter Watchman

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870. NO. 22

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

## Revolutionary Scenes in Paris.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS ON THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF MOHAI'S DISASTER—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF—THE EMPEROR DEPRIVED OF ALL CONSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONS—A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

OSTEND, September 6. The Republic has been proclaimed in Paris. On the train which left Paris this morning and reached Ostend this evening, by way of Lille, the mail carriage came with the Imperial arms effaced and the legend *Proclamation Française*. In Paris yesterday evening the approaches to the Palace of the Legislature were guarded by detachments of the line and squadrons of the Gendarmes. The Guards of Paris and the National Guard occupied the centre of the Pont de la Concorde, and were formed in squares around the centre of the Place de la Concorde. No vehicles were allowed to traverse the Place de la Concorde. The Champs Elysees were cleared of all carriages, and a cordon of National Guards stretched across them at the Rond Point.

After the suspension of the sitting, a number of persons gradually assembled on the grand stair case within the Legislative Palace, and finally came out on the portico in front, waving their hats, and shouting "Down with the Empire!" "Long live the Republic!" The shouts were not echoed by the troops, but the demonstration was taken up by crowds on the quays, and by other crowds in the Rue Royale and along the Rue de Rivoli by the gardens of the Tuilleries. These crowds were a compact mass from just beyond the Obelisk of Luxor quite down the Rue Royale to the Rue St. Honoré, and down the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue Castiglione. The troops were not shut, and there was no disorder beyond that merely incident to the presence of so great a multitude.

About six o'clock the National Guard and the troops of the line nearest the Legislative Palace began to show signs of sympathy with the people. Shouts were raised on the bayonets, and cries uttered here and there of "Death to the Prussians!" "Long live France!" Shortly after a column, perhaps a thousand strong, of National Guards, fully uniformed and equipped, with a band playing the "Marseillaise," came down the line of the quays from the Pont des Arts, and pressed on to the Legislative Palace. The gate keepers made some resistance, but finally gave way, and the people pressing in after the troops, the whole enclosure was rapidly filled, and the multitude, and passed into the front, and in perfect order, surrounded the whole building, and passed into the door-ways and up the numerous stairways, a number even invading the buildings appropriated to the residence of the Counsellors of State and other officials. The cries of the multitude were incessant. The Emperor's name was never mentioned, not even in cries for his downfall. The Deputies of the Left came out of the hall to meet the people. Men embraced each other with cries of joy, shouting, "Long live France!" The Deputies of the Left were soon gathered in a body and set off, amid cries of "A la Hotel de Ville," for the municipal palace. Two stalwart workmen in blouses and as many National Guards in uniform seized Messieurs Picard and Gambetta, raised them in their arms, and carried them as if in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. The scene on their arrival was most impressive. Some one had mounted the towers of Notre Dame, and from each of the gray piers floated three or four tri-color flags. The gilded colossal lamps of the Palace de l'Hotel de Ville were wreathed in flags, and high upon each was perched a boy waving a tricolor.

The vast place itself was a dense mass of people, mingling with whom everywhere were the uniforms and bayonets of the National Guard, and of the line. As the deputies advanced, or were borne up to the facade of the vast building, Henri Rochefort came out to meet them, holding out both hands, with a cry of "Vive la République!" At the same moment half a dozen men burst open from within a window in the facade, and began throwing out a great crowd of small, white papers, crying, as they did, "These are the votes of the Plebs!" Then, for the first time, went up a great cry from the whole vast crowd, of "Down with the Empire!" It was taken up and sent, with a noise like the roaring of the waves, along the quays, and along the Rue de Rivoli, both towards the Louvre, and towards the ancient city of Paris. Down the great Boulevards de Sebastopol, in procession of several thousand troops, surrounded by crowds of men, women and children, advanced with bands of music. The procession and its wings filled the enormous street from front to front of the houses on either side, and the music of the bands was accompanied by the whole mass singing the *Marseillaise*.

In all this time and in all these places the shops were still kept open; the police were swept in with the procession or quietly dismissed. I heard of and saw no case of violence, no disorder, no robbery. Everywhere the deepest excitement and the most extraordinary improvised public order. The Imperial arms were torn down from all the public buildings, and in one or two cases the windows of shops were broken which contained them. In the Rue Vienne a well known milliner's establishment was thus menaced, but the proprietress came out, and remonstrated with the leaders, holding up

## A CHASTLY AND TRAGIC STORY.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

MAINTHE, Aug. 25, 1870. The jury of inquest have concluded their investigation in reference to the death of Isaac Fraser, colored, the finding of whose body, or rather a portion of his body, I recently wrote you. The result of the inquiry by the jury was that the deceased was killed by Hugh Boon, Allen DeSousa, Griffen Seymour and Ben. McCutcheon, and that Sally Boon, lately the wife of the deceased was an accessory to the killing. All of the above named persons, who are colored, except Ben. McCutcheon, have been fully committed to jail to await their trial; the last named has not yet been arrested, but the constables are on his track.

It seems from the evidence adduced at the inquest that Isaac Fraser came to his death some time in July, 1867; that his wife Sally, the next morning after the day on which the deed is supposed and alleged to have been committed, moved with her household furniture to a kitchen in the yard of Mr. Jennings, on whose place she and her husband lived, and took up with Ben McCutcheon, one of the supposed murderers; that subsequently she became the wife of Hugh Boon, another one of the supposed murderers; that at the time she told Mrs. Jennings and others that she had heard from Isaac Fraser, who was living in another State and doing well. A negro girl who was living on the Jennings' place whose statements were in evidence only through the parties, as her attendance could not be procured before the jury, has said repeatedly that the day on which the murder is supposed to have been committed, about the hour of twilight, she saw Sally Fraser admit four men (the same who stand accused), to her husband's house, and afterwards came out and closed the door; that, subsequently, Isaac Fraser, who had returned from his work, came to one of the negro houses contiguous to his, procured a light and went home, and soon after she saw by the bright light streaming from the cracks in the house, that he had kindled a fire; not long after this, witness heard a noise in the house of deceased like blows struck, then the noise of a body falling to the floor, then deep groans; witness then noticed that the fire in the house of deceased had been extinguished, and all was silent in a few moments. Some little time afterwards, witness noticed four men noisily leaving the house of deceased—the same, as well as she could tell, that she saw enter it.

Some negro boys who, after the occurrence were storing fodder in the house mentioned, (which it seems, was closed up and entirely abandoned after the night of the killing,) stated that they saw where blood had been spilt or puddled on the floor; and on raising the planks of the floor a hole in the earth about the length of a man was visible, having the appearance that a grave would present were a body disinterred from it. This house was, some year or two ago, torn down and the place where it stood has been cultivated. The woman, Sally, persistently denies any knowledge of the circumstances attending the death of Isaac Fraser, and denies having said that she "had heard from him and that he was in another State doing well." When the case is thoroughly investigated and the evidence sifted, then will be developed one of the most appalling and tragic occurrences that has ever taken place in this country.—Correspondence of Charleston News.

Count Palikoa said: I have the painful mission to inform you what my words before must have foreshadowed. The news which was only semi official has become official. After heroic efforts the army has been rolled back into Sedan, and has been encompassed there by such superior forces that it has been obliged to capitulate. The Emperor has been made a prisoner. In view of this, it will be impossible to enter upon serious discussion of the consequences which these events may involve, when I have been forced to leave my bed to attend this sitting, and my colleagues have had no opportunity to deliberate.

President Schneider proposed an adjournment until to-day at noon. He said the situation imposed on him great duties and he would fill them. But the Ministry not having yet been able to deliberate, and each one needing time to think over carefully the grave resolutions which the occasion required, he thought it would be wise to adjourn.

Julius Favre said: If the Chamber is of the opinion that in the previous session grave situation described by the Minister of War it should adjourn until noon, I will not oppose it. But we believe it to be our duty to seize the occasion to lay before the House a proposition which the existing situation demands. We will not add one word to the text which we now lay before you. We move that the Chamber adopt the following resolutions:

"That Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty be declared to have forfeited the powers which the nation conferred upon them."  
"That there shall be chosen an Executive Committee composed of members, the number of whom shall be fixed by the Chamber, which shall be invested with all the powers necessary to repel invasion and drive the enemy from the soil."  
"That General Trochu, Governor of Paris, be charged exclusively with the defence of the capital."  
The reading of these resolutions was listened to in profound silence. A single voice was raised. It was that of M. Pinard. "We have not the power," said he, "to pronounce the *dechéance*."  
President Schneider returned to his proposal to adjourn the sitting until noon, on account of the gravity of what had happened.

The Corps Legislatif agreed, and the sitting was adjourned.

## COMPLIMENTARY TO GENERAL R. E. LEE.

The New York Express, in commenting on the surrender of Sedan, alludes to General R. E. Lee in the following complimentary manner: "We can only infer what might be done from what actually was done during our own rebellion. The Confederate Gen. Lee, with a half-naked, half-starved army, or remains of an army, of some 40,000 or 50,000 men, we all know, held General Grant at bay before Richmond for some six months, with 200,000 men, more or less, and only surrendered when the commissariat had distributed the last crust and the last ounce of powder. If that French army at Sedan had had leaders with some of Lee's brains and pluck, Frenchmen would not have had to blush to day for so inglorious a surrender."

## THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENS.

[Lancaster Ledger.]

We speak for old Lancaster. The Reform movement is on the high road to success. From most every section we hear of the rapid gains of the party from the colored population. In the Wakhams large numbers of the colored men have already joined the Reform clubs, and the cry is, still they come. The tide has turned, and all that we need now is vigorous action to carry the county for the Reform candidates by an overwhelming majority.

And whose fault is this? We answer that Governor Scott alone is responsible for this cruel and barbarous result. He has forbidden the Sheriff to collect taxes until after the election. Colored men, Cardozo, Rainey, Whittemore, Worthington, may tell you of the good that Scott has done for you; they may tell you, and truthfully that, under any administration, you will pay taxes; they may tell you what a vast amount of good the Republican party have done for you, but when an instance of this kind happens in your very midst,

## AND YOU CAN'T FIND THE CAUSE OF IT TO GOVERNOR SCOTT, AND YOUR OWN COLOR.

And you can't find the cause of it to Governor Scott, and your own color. And you can't find the cause of it to Governor Scott, and your own color. And you can't find the cause of it to Governor Scott, and your own color.

There is no greater every day virtue than cheerfulness. This quality in man among men is like sunshine in the day, or gentle, renewing moisture to parched herbs. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself, and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The atmosphere must be sweetened in the day, and we must be able to appreciate its love for the old name, nor feel the same degree of admiration for it. But we have no lingering prejudices against it. Every vestige of that feeling long since died out of our heart. Nothing remains to remind us of former conflicts. Even the old scars have been effaced. We are willing to be called by any name, and what is more, would adopt any that could best serve the great purpose of rallying the friends of constitutional government and individual liberty against the spoiler that has well nigh deprived us of all that we have.

## ABOUT JESUS.

"Don't you know about Jesus?" said little Mable, a sweet child of six years. She was visiting us and left alone with me on Sunday evening. She was tired of amusing herself with the pictures; and then, coming to the sofa, she addressed me in her winning, childlike way. "Dear uncle, I want you to tell me something about Jesus. Mamma always does on Sunday nights." I evaded the question, and talked of something else. But she would not be put off. Again and again she would ask: "Please tell me something about Jesus." Finding I did not comply, she said, at length, opening her blue eyes wide, "Why, you know about Jesus, don't you?" I did not know about Jesus, nor did I wish to. But the prattling of the dear child led me to a sense of my ignorance and guilt, and to seek, and I trust, to find the dear Jesus, about whom little Mable was so eager to hear.—Ez.

## HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Did you ever hear the word "husband" explained? It means literally "the band of the house," the support of it, the person who keeps it together, as a band keeps together a sheaf of corn. These are many married men who are not husbands, because they are not the support of the house. In many cases the wife is the husband: for oftentimes it is she who, by her prudence and thrift and economy, keeps the home together. The married man, who by his dissolute habits, strips his house of all comfort, is not a husband, for he is not a house-band; instead of keeping things together, he scatters them among the pawn-brokers.

And now let us see whether the word "wife" has not a lesson too. It literally means a weaver. The wife is the person who weaves. Before our great cotton and cloth factories arose, one of the principal employments in every house was the fabrication of clothing. Every family made its own. The wool was spun into thread by the girls, who were therefore called *spinsters*; the thread was woven into cloth by their mother, who accordingly was called the *weaver* or *the wife*; and another remnant of this old truth we discover in the word "heirloom," applied to any old piece of furniture which has come down to us from our ancestors, and which though it may be a chair or bed, shows that a loom was once a most important article in every house. Thus the word "wife" means weaver; and in the word itself is wrapped up a hint of earnest, indoor, stay at home occupation, well fitted for her who bears this name.—[Selected.]

## HOW AN INSANE COLORED MAN WAS TREATED BY THE SCOTT KING.

[From the Camden Journal.]

On Saturday last, as we were returning from Columbia, we saw on the train a colored man, a native of Camden, known as John Pate, in charge of the Chairman of the board of County Commissioners, Mr. John A. Boswell. Upon inquiry, we ascertained that John Pate was insane, and that he had been carried to Columbia, to be placed in the Asylum for the insane, located in that city, but that he had been denied admission, because the county had not the necessary means, (\$86.00) to pay in advance for him. We asked why was it that the county had not the means? We received for answer, that Gov. Scott had forbidden the Sheriff to collect taxes, until after the election. In the meantime, we asked what you intend to do with John Pate? We will be obliged to put him in the county jail, said our informant.

Thus manacled, with the iron pierce his wrist, with no crime upon his soul, will John Pate be doomed to occupy a felon's cell, and count the links upon the chain which fetters his hands if reason has left even such paltry meed of speculation to his blighted mind.

## RADICAL POW-WOW.

The Radicals had a pow-wow at this place yesterday. A goodly number of the Radical "lights" from Columbia were present on the occasion. Chamberlain and others were expected on Monday, but failed to make their appearance, and the small crowd of the colored population who had assembled at the passenger depot returned after beating and playing a tune or two, very much disappointed. We think that we will be safe in saying that there were not more than two hundred and fifty persons present at the speakers' stand.—[Windsboro News, 13th.]

## A CHERRFUL FACE.

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## A LINGERING AND SLAVE.

The negroes of the South have been taught by their own masters (the carpet baggers) to believe that the "martyred President" made the late war on the South to emancipate them for their own good. We have, in the following letter from Mr. Lincoln, the proof that this is a falsehood. It appears in a fac simile of his letter to Mr. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, in the second volume of the constitutional history of the latter. It is as follows:

FOR YOUR OWN EYES ONLY.  
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 22, 1860.

Hon. A. H. Stephens: My dear Sir:—Your obliging answer to my short note is just received, and for which please accept my thanks. I fully appreciate the present peril the country is in, and the weight of responsibility on me. Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican administration would, directly or indirectly, interfere with the slaves, or with them about the slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears. The South would be in no more danger in this respect than it was in the days of Washington. I suppose, however, this does not meet the case. You think slavery is right and ought to be extended, while we think it is wrong and ought to be restricted. That, I suppose, is the rub. It certainly is the only substantial difference between us. Yours, very truly,  
A. LINCOLN.

## A BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORY.

The Count de St. Croix, belonging to one of the noblest and wealthiest families of France, became engaged, at a long courtship, to a lady his equal in position and fortune, and famous for her beauty. Shortly after the happy day was to render two loving hearts one, the Count was ordered immediately to the siege of Sebastopol; so he girded on his sabre, and at the head of his regiment, marched on to the battle-field. During the Count's absence it happened that his beautiful affianced had the small-pox; and hovering between life and death, she recovered, but found her beauty hopelessly lost. This disease had assumed, in her case, the most virulent shape, and left her not only disfigured, but, as she became so frightful a sight to herself, and to the remainder of her days in the strictest seclusion.

A year passed away, when one day the Count, immediately on his return to France, accompanied by his valet, presented himself at the residence of his betrothed and solicited an interview. This was refused. He, however, with the persistence of a lover, pressed the suit, and finally the lady made her appearance, very closely veiled in a veil. At the sound of her voice the Count rushed forward to embrace her, but stepping aside, she trembling told him the story of her sorrow, and burst into tears. A heavily veiled smile broke over the Count's handsome features, as raising his hand above his head he exclaimed: "It is God's work? I am blind!" It was even so. When gallantly leading his regiment to the attack, a cannon ball passed so closely by his eyes that, while it left their expression unaltered, and his countenance unmarked, it robbed him forever of sight. It is unnecessary to add that their marriage was shortly solemnized. It is said that at this day may be often seen at the Emperor's receptions an officer leaving upon the arm of a lady closely veiled, and they seem to be attracted to the spot by their love of music.

German ladies propose, as the climax of patriotic self sacrifice, abstinence from French fashions.

"You look as though you were beside yourself," as the wag said to a fop who happened to be standing by a donkey.

When the Emperor was passing through Chalons the soldiers hissed at him, whereupon his Majesty turned to the Tranquil Infant at his side and said: "My son, what goes on?" "Yes, father," replied the youthful bullet-head, "but isn't it a pity the Prussians are picking their feathers?"

## FROM SPARTA-BUGG.

We learn that the anti radical ticket for Town Council of this place was easily defeated. One of the most prominent citizens of Sparta-bugg informs us that the defeat of Messrs. Winsmith, C. O. Turner and J. W. Bryant, has had the effect of making the people still more determined to dispense of radicalism at the next election. The anti radical or Reform candidates will be elected by a large majority.

## "DEAR MOTHER, FAREWELL."

After the battle of Sparta-bugg, a West phalian, going about to help the wounded, came upon a soldier of the Prussian infantry, who had been shot through the body and was leaning heavily against a wall. "Will you drink, comrade?" asked the Westphalian. Pale and faint, the poor fellow shook his head, and feebly indicated that he would like his lips to be moistened. When this had been done, he asked in a whisper whether the Westphalian could write. The latter at once took out his pocket book, when the dying man, "with brightening eyes," dictated the words, "Dear mother, farewell!" address. At this moment the Westphalian was called by a second wounded man.—When he returned he found that his first friend had fallen back and died.

## JOB WORK EVERY DESCRIPTION PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED

## The Sumter Watchman

## General Life and Fire INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE following Companies, having contracts with the Law, and appointing Agents, and the Comptroller General, offer policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire. Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Cash Assets, \$1,747,000. Southern Life Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Ga. Cash, \$1,000,000. President, M. C. Moore, Sec'y. Security Fire Insurance Company, of New York, Assets, \$2,041,800.51. German Fire Insurance Company, of New York, Assets, \$1,000,000.51. Georgia Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ga. Assets, \$48,781.10. Richmond Bank Insurance Co. of Virginia, Assets, \$79,546.24.

## FALL AND WINTER Importation 1870.

## RIBBONS, Millinery and Straw Goods.

## ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOHNSONS of Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Bells, Satin and Velvets, Blouses, Skirts, Gowns, Dresses, Shawls, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed, Shaker Hoods, &c. 237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. Offer the largest stock to be found in this country, and abounded in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. Aug 10

## BRODIE & CO.

## COTTON FACTORY AND Commission Merchants.

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

## REFER TO

ANDREW SIMMONS, Esq., Pres't 1st National Bank, CHARLESTON, S. C.

## The State of South Carolina.

## COUNTY OF SUMTER.

Jabes Norton, vs. Wm. M. Wilder, D. J. Winn, assignee of J. D. Bland, ing, a Bankrupt, et al.—amended bill for foreclosure of mortgage, &c.

I, appearing in my relation, that Richard W. Norton, Benjamin B. Evans, Defendants in above cited Bill, are absent from and reside beyond the limits of the State of South Carolina. It is ordered in motion of J. B. Norton, Plaintiff, and B. W. Norton, Complainant, that the above named absent Defendants, do appear and plead their answer to the said Bill of Complaint within forty days from the date of the first publication of this order, or an order pro confesso will be entered thereon against them.

G. W. REARDON, C. C. P. for S. C.

## The State of South Carolina.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

## SUMTER COUNTY.

William F. Spann, Plaintiff—Against Mary Virginia Spann, Defendant—Copy Summons, for Relief, Complaint not served.

To the Defendant Mary Virginia Spann: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at his office, at Sumter, in the County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Sumter, July 27, 1870. FRANK R. HAYNSWORTH & COOPER, Aug 17-44 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

## THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

## COUNTY OF SUMTER—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JULIA A. PETERSON, PLAINTIFF AGAINST FRANCIS M. HILL, LEE AND SILAS MELLITT, DEFENDANTS.

NOTE.—To the Defendants Francis M. Hill, Lee and Silas Mellitt: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at his office, at Sumter, in the County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 18, 1870. ROBERTSON & SON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.